THE LABORS OF THE SCENE PAINTER. HOW HIS WORK DIFFERS FROM THAT OF THE ART-

IST IN OIL AND WATER- OLORS-HIS MATERIALS AND METHODS. Scene painting is an art by itself. There is

no other branes of painting just like it, either in the va-riety of subjects embraced or in the methods employed. The thorough scenic artis; must be equally at home in landscape or marine work, architectural or fresco. He is not permitted to cultivate any particular branch of his art, nor any favorne style. He must be able to produce at any time the wild mountainous passes of Switzsrined or the flat meadows of Rolland; the green lanes of home-like England or the winding valleys of romantic Spain. In his architectural work he canno devote immedif to the Gothic or the Romanesque, bu must be equally master of the Moorish, the Greek and the Oriental. He may to day be exided upon to paint the Temple of Minerva, and to-morrow the Mosque of Omar; this week the Windsor Hotel, and next week the Palace of Versalles. His art knows no boundaries, and bis scope is confined by no limits. The universe must be at his comm rd, and though unseen must live to his frangination. The methods by which he works and many o the materials be employs are altegether different from painter. They approach more nearly to those of the latter, yet even here certain qualities of the colors In the first place, the ordinary water-color painter

works upon paper. The scene painter uses canvas. He first makes a masteboard model of his scene and gives it to the stage-carpeater, who builds the frame-work and pastes the canvas upon it. It is then ready for the "paint frame." This is a huge wooden affair, hung upon ropes, with counterweights attached. It is usually placed against the wall at the back or side of the stage. and his a wholess attached by which it may be horsted and lowered. The artist works upon a bridge built in f out of this frame and at its top when the bottom is touching the stage. By hoisting or lowering the paint frame he is comblest to reach any part of his scene. He is provided with plenty of brushes, ranging from a heavy two-pound brush, such as is used by name painters, to a small sharp one for drawing the lines. In addition to these he has several whitewash brushes for laying in flat washes and skies. His colors are kept in buckets, tin eans and earthenware vessels. His palette is a long table with partitioned compartments on the top to hold small quantities of color. Give him now his paletteknife, his rate, plenty of twine and sticks of charcon and he is ready to go to work. His first duty is to "prime" his scene. This is done with a plain coat of white. This color and all others used by him are mixed with "sizing," which is simply a weak solution of glac. in distensier, and has certain advantages which will be a heavy white wash brush, care being taken to drive the color well into the canvas. Sometimes heavy un-After the canvas is primed and dry, the artist is

ready to draw. Most seeme painters do their first drawing in a very sketcav manner. After the charcoal out-line is finished, it is gone over carefully with an ink prepared especially for the purpose, and not used in any other branch of art. In architectural drawing this part of the work is necessarily done with the greatest care, as regularity of outline and accuracy of detail are absolutely necessary. A scene painter's outline for a landscape, however, looks very much like the off han I outline pro-

they had before being mixed. The addition of the sizing makes each color several shades darker than it is when simply in the powdered state. The know edge of this fact and thorough universtanding of the effect the times will promue after drying is one of the great secrets of the art. Oil painters of high standing have been known to try the distemper method with interly disastrons results. Colors mixed with oil-always darken several shades and remain dark. Colors mixed with sizing alshades and remain dark. Colors mixed with sizing alshades are remain that of the second that the same are successful in the schools of scene pointing as in other branches of art. The German, French and American artisks the opaque washes, or, as it is usually ex-

Budge and relation original shade.

Different painters have different methods, and there is as muon variety in the schools of scene pointing as in other branches of art. The German, French and America artists use obaque washes, or, as it is usually expressed, work in "body color," The English school, in which the arradest advances have been made, ase thin glazes. This in scene panding is the quickest and most effective. Morgan, Marston, Fox and Voegith are among the leading representatives of this school in America, and their method is cradually spreading among the artists of this country. Its randity may be judged from the fact that one of these artists in they painted a scene measuring twenty by thirty feet in less than four anurs.

One of the greatest differences in scene painting from ordinary water-color painting is that, while the colors of the latter are transparent, those of the former are opaque. For instance, the water-color painter can lay in a wash of yellow ocare, and, by covering it when dry, with a light coat of madder lake, can transform it to a soft orange. In distemper, however, the coat of madder lake, as transform it to a soft orange. In distemper, however, the coat of madder lake, as transform it to a soft orange. In distemper, however, the coat of madder lake, as transform it to a soft orange. In distemper, however, the coat of madder lake, the painting of follare. The water-color painter lays in his shelt thus first and puts in his shadows afterward. The scene painter may do this or not as he pleases. He may put his light thus over the darker shade and the painting of follare. The water-color painter lays in his chart that for else put on a heavy spot of Chinese wants. Over the spot, tune crassed or wantsnoot he puts the required that. The distemper painter is rehevel of this roundabout process, for he simily dots in his high to color where we have the neads to over the darker shade and it shows with perfect brilliancy. Arah, in painting the roundary water of painter were honeyed by the p are carnation, soyal polyacs, no large quantities by scenic artists, but it is use. Very moderatery by water color artists, but it is use. Very moderatery by water color artists. It adds considerables to the expense of getting up seenery, as it costs \$1.60 per pound in dr. color pad \$1.75 in pulo. The most expensive colors are royal rose modified, \$2.75 per pound; scarlet lake, \$1.75 magenta, \$1.75; collectino, \$1.75; royal purple, \$2.75 mm. ave lake, \$2.75; crimson, carmine and Municipalities \$1.75; Florestine and yellow lakes, \$1.50. Ten pound of indigo alone are sometimes used in a sourie scene. OTHER MATERIALS USED. The scene painter, however, is not confined to color-

in producing his effects. There is a number of other materials of great importance in scene palating. The gorgeous dashes of blue, crimson, yellow and purple that make the resplendent fairy grotte are not alon sufficient. The glitter that is seen on the many-colored stalagmites and stalactives is produced by ordinary gold and silver leaf. Sometimes it becomes necessary to produce upon the scene a smooth, glutering surface while shall be colored. This is produced by foil papers. The are made of paper wih a postshed metallic surface, an are very effective in fairy scenes. What are known bronzs powders are made of all shades. They are meta bronze powders are made of all shades. They are metahic powders of gold, criver, bronze, steel, bitte, red, pur
ple and other shades. A brush finh of gine is drawacross the required surface and the bronze is spread eveit. The consequent appearance is that of a rough notit. The consequent appearance is that of a rough notaille surface, similar to that of trosted stiver. In some
somes it is necessary to represent preclous somes. The
somes it is necessary to represent preclous somes. The
some is the waits of some Eastern despot's palace can
not be imitated by paint with a sofficient degree of reatism to stand the giare of gos and calcium fight
thence, the attrict art records to what are called
"locks." These are made of zinc, in the shape of
large j-wel, and are set in the canvas. They are made in
all colors; and ints, by a very cheap and casy process
the barbaric specudor of Persia or of Turks y may of
the barbaric specudor of Persia or of Turks y may of reproduced mail its original epulence, sometimes it becomes occessivy to represent that charge g seem that is visible upon nighty-polished metals when exposed

to the rays of the sun. This is done by means of colored lacquers. The surface of the metal is painted and a wash of these lacquers, blending from one that into another, is put over it. The light reflected from these different colored washes produces the desired effect and gives a libbly realistic representation of a surface of metal. An ice scene is never complete witcom to surface of metal. An ice scene is never complete witcom something to produce glitter and sparkle. This effect is produced by "frostings" of crushed glass, which are made to adhere to the carvass in the same manner as the bronze powders. The elaborate ornamental work in interior scenes is always done by means of stenels cut in pasteboard. There are books published on freeco-painting, which give large numbers of beautiful designs for passels, cellings, mouldings and other ornamental work. Every scene-painter has a collection of these works. The ingenious critist, however, is constantly combining the different designs and often invents new ones. He is thus enabled to present to the public an ever-changing variety.

The last thing that the scene nature does before the

designs and often invents new ones. He is unascenabled to present to the public an ever-changing variety.

The last thing that the scene painter does before the production of a new play is to have his scenes set upon the stage at high in order that he can arrange the lighting of them. The "gas man" of a theatrels the artist's mainstor. It lies in his power to ruin the finest scene that was ever painted. Ground-lights turned too high muon a moodight scene, carciums with glass not properly finited, or the shadow of a straight-edged norder-drup thrown across a delicate say, all these things are ruin to toe artist's most careful work. The proper ruinding of a scene is, there are, a matter that requires the most careful study. The artist sits in the con re of the amain runn and mannersy observes every nek and corner of his scene under the glare of gas. Here a light is turned up and there one is lowered until the proper effect a secured. The gas man takes careful note of his directions and the stage manager oversees everyting. Lams after the audicate has left the theatre on the night before the production of a new play, the stage hands, the artist and the stage manager are at work; and the public sees only the charming result of their labors when the curtain rises on the next night. See painters are well public the stage in an artist and the stage manager are at work; and the public sees only the charming result of their labors when the curtain rises on the next night. See painters are well public, the stage was now by courtact. If it is a very mat worker and sinters are well paid, their sataries ranging from \$1.5150 per weak. One well-known artist in tals only annis only by contract. It is a very just worker and eceives from \$100 to \$150 for one or two scenes which, the close of the pay's im, are ruthlessly blotted out dist tie they take whinewash brush. If has these emittal stage petures are worth just the canvas they re painted out-21 cents a yard.

MADAME THIERS.

use of human beings. the was extremely beautiful in youth. The outlines of

She was extremely beautiful in youts. The outlines of her face were pure, delicate and regular in their propertions. Her shoulders to the end of her life were finely shaped, and her feet and hands were celebrated for the perfection of facit form. In the anternom of the ground floor saits of rooms in the Place St. George there is a oust by Marochesit which trepresents Mine. Theirs have seen was when she first attended the balls of Queen Marie Améle. Old Originals who then knew her assure me that it was not a too flattering flatness. Mane. Easily de Grandia, when camp over by the Cargo Cantest to write in the Prace who had Mine that Ministry had situation to the roselud fore lines, paid her troute of admiration to the roselud fore lines, paid are troute of admiration to the roselud fore lines, paid are troute of admiration to the roselud fore lines, paid are troute of admiration to the roselud fore lines, paid are troute of admiration to the roselud fore lines, paid are troute of admiration to the roselud fore lines, paid are troute of admiration to the roselud fore lines, and at another tete at the mone of Bar mess James Rothschlid, Mine. Theres are the former wore a waite satin doming to refer to dover with Brussels lace.

Mine Thiers and the intellect of a Parissenne of the fanouries. A fantastic peop ee is given in the money.

Sime Tulers and the intellect of a Parisicume of the fancouries. A fantastic people is given in the morning's papers of the Mats cruis, her mother's rainely, who are represented as maying code direct from Advergace, and on very small savines started a retail silk mercel's stap in the Fantasuri Montmarire. The truth is they had been in business there there out of mind, were very rich, but satisfied to zo on as their foresthers med done. Mine, Thiers, however, had not the intellection completion of a bringeoise de Paris. In her perspicacity, directness, buttiness, warned to theart, and herefore for she was strayer as a liquides case was rather the femme do people, they are holding, may have completely moniferen to what goesping people said of net plant clothing, may have do waste, here alministrative capacity, which was arreneously e monarced with parsi-

greenery there, made a point of oresitue in white whenever they went to pass the event with ther.

As The score at 5, Mine. Thiers was also on feet at that nour to look after him, and was too busy with household cares to take a siesc. In the evening sleep often overvame her between dinner and beditine. The effect of ner somnoleuse was often indereose. Sue would begin a conversation with, say, M. And accass one of the tribe of old business richards—drop asseep in her armehair, and ten minness later start up, and, without exactly knowing where say was, resument with somebody else. I have heard her this talk on the same surject, and is if to the same person, to Louis Herbette, Prince Orlong, Prince Hobeniche, and the Duc de Brogle. More, there, the mean the Bisuse-Bianche mon artacsed her house in 1870, faced it, and really to wear it. Her courage always rose with danger. without exactly knowing where she was, resument with somebody case. I have heard her thus talk on the same surject, and has if to the same person, to Lomis Herbeste, Prince Orloff, Frunce Hohenhele, and the Dude Brughte. Mane, Thiers, the argut the Bronses Blanche mon arthrough a better the result of the Lord of the Bronses Blanche mon arthrough and was the noise in 1870, faced it, and really coved it. Her courtage always rose with danger. She has great pinck, almong I believe in her life she never quarrented with relative or friend. On the occasion of M. Thiers's uneral she defied M. Fourton, and went the admiration of Republican F ance by the high tone which she took in communicating with the Government. She was the Sovereign of Paris the day on which she receded in the first anniversary mass.

The line taken by Mine. There and her popularity had not ablated on the day of the fless anniversary mass.

The line taken by Mine. There is not the publication by her of M. Thiers's last political manifesto, in a great measure insured the defeat of the Elysec party. She could not resign herself to the subsequent forgetinhoes into which his a great memory sail called. In Belfort, because he seven it from the Prussians, she took to the very last a deep interest. The poor of Belfort were the object of her particular southed and a quarter of an hour before she drew her last breath she begged—the Mayor of that town having called—that he should be given before the cooking hand in one of her particular southed to a particular sentiment and to connect him with it. It is suid that she has bequestled ber house for the to her sister, and on her death of the City of Paris, to be converted into a particular sentiment and to connect him with it. It is suid that she has bequestled ber house for the to her sister, and on her death of the City of Paris, to be converted into a particular sentiment and to connect him with it. It is suid that he had a measure is a suit of the City of Paris, to be converted into a particular sentiment.

city of Paris, to be converted into

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsic for the past 24 hours.

Washington, Dec. 27, 1 s. m .- Snow continues in New-England, with high northeast winds, no coange in temperature and decidedly lower barometer. Snow prevailed in the Middle States, followed in the Southern portion by clearing weather, high northwesterly winds, and rising barometer. The barometer has risen in the Southern States, with partly cloudy weather, northerly to easterly winds, and no change in temperature. The barometer has fallen in the Lake region, with variable winds, cloudy weather and snow, and light changes in temperature. Partly cloudy weather and light snow are reported from the Northwest, with decidedly colder northerly winds, and in the Missouri Valley, higher barometer. The area of low barometer is central near Newport, and the barometer is unusually high in the Lower Missouri Valley.

Indications. For New-England, threatening weather and snow, high

northeast wieds, becoming variable, falling followed by using barometer, cloudy weather and no decided change n temperature.

For, the Middle States, clear or clearing weather, for the middle States, clear or clearing weather, a signaturation of temperature during Monday, and by Tuesday night declidedly colder weather.

Cautionary Signals. Cantionary signals continue from New-Haven to East sort, and cantionary off shore signals are ordered from New York to Galveston.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

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55.7 E.	The second secon

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Dec. 27, 1 a.m.-The movemen

a the parometer was steadily upward. Cloudy weather prevailed with show during the last three-quarters of the day. The temperature ranged between 20° and 34°, the average (31°4°) terms 14°4° harher than on the corresponding day last year, and 1% lower than on Colder and cloudy weather, with light snow, followed

TAMMANY AND ANTI-TAMMANY.

THE DEMOCRATIC REMNANTS. TRYING TO PATCH UP A PARTY OUT OF VERY POOR

MATERIAL-DESERTIONS FROM TAMMANY. The organization of the Democratic Assembly District Committees under the Cooper-Thompson-Fower" popular primary" plan is nearly completed, and all are in working order. Nothing more will be done for the present. The County Committee will consist of nin members from each Assembly District. Headquarters will be hired in some central place, and the County Committee will meet at least once a week during a political campaign. It will fix the times and places for holding conventions to nominate candidates to be voted for in more than one Assembly District. This is the nearest District Committees and the various conventions which | Improvements, and a Civil Service conducted

are called from time to time.

There is a good deal of curiosity among politiciaus concerning the question whether the Hotel Brunswick and the Young Men's Democratic Club Committees can organize a movement which shall have much real strength. The prediction is freely made that the new party will be swallowed up by the Cooper-Thompson-Madame Thiers was a year older than meet Victoria and was married six years before her thought and was married six years before her thought of Frince Albert of Sax-Courge-tioth. She left school to become the wife of M. tion is, whether they are willing to devote time and money toward building up the Assembly District organigoth became the wife of Prince Assert of Sax-Cogoth She left school to become the wife of Maxgoth She left school to become the wife of Maxgoth She left school to become the wife of Maxgoth She left school to be been a believed to the care of prosors of modern and notical languages, of history and
diterature. If she had had the amount to shine as no
horses she would have been a believed with the coper institute, is being credited for
even many operations the special world, cared less for the apmaid port in the great world, cared less for the apmes of human heims. zitions, without which the movement will be without force. The call for the meeting to be held to-morrow who originally met at the Hotel Brunswick, and he gave

to do but to retire from an organization which tolerates shen a man." There are rumors that Adderman Kirk, of the Hd Assembly District, who is also a member of the new Board of A dermen, is not by any memos sure to resum in Tanumeny Hall, but with Addermen Saells, Keenan and McAvey emp act with the Irving Hall memoers, on the ground that they are following the navice of the Mayor whom they helped to elect.

Effortsh we been made to learn how Augustus Schell stan spontrendly. Mr. Schell was Mr. K. 19's can idate to the many Hall this vent. Ha is a stockhelder in The Express and The Sim, and has been a close personal and political friend of Mr. Keily ever since the feorganization of transamy Hall in 1572, after the downaid of the politics, but it is in mainted that he is preparing a retter expressing his views on the political situation.

It is not likely that there will be another meeting of the XXth Assembly District Tanumeny Committee, The committee is so orded in sentiment on the question of the wisdom of Mr. K. 19's leadership that it is documentary and many to mind the property of the McKarlow and many and

recessity. A seen painters online for a indicacept, however, looks very much like the off hand online produced by making done by an old hand at sheetening from the state of the produced by the state of the produced by the be filled; one of the Excise Commissionerships. Richard standard market reports, will all be kept up, J. Morrisson holds over, no successor to him naving been and, as opportunity offers, extended.

There has been much interest felt by politicians gen erally to know who is writing the communications in The Star, signed " Man on the Fence." He has already succeeded in causing one serious outbreak in the Tans many Committee on Organization by his sharp comments on F. B. Spinoln, Henry D. Purroy, Exclas Commissioner Morrisson and others. The "Man on the Fence" obviously a veteran politician, and partly on account of

ness for the year in Chicago shows unparalleled prespe ity and increase in the aggregate results. Hundreds of new industries have been established, thousands of

dwellings and business houses have been erected, and manufactures have in some cases more than doubled in value and amount. The bank clearings have increased over last year,

which was the heaviest in the history of the city, by \$336,000,000, the total for the year being \$1,693,000,000, and the banks give a flourishing finan cial exhibit. But the chief increase is in the grain trade. Elevator

room has been increased over 2,000,000 bushels. There has been an aggregate of grain received of 161,000,000 busnels, against 138,000,000 in 1879 and 60,000,000 in The increase of this year over last is in and outs, the other cereals showing a few last in its ats, the other cereals showing a falling off, owing "corner" of 1879, which blought out quantities

and out, the corner" of 1879, which blought out quantities of oid grain.

In 1879 the receipts were: 3.379,000 barrels of flour, 34,000,000 bushels of wheat, 64,000,000 bushels of ern, 17,000,000 bushels of oats and 7,000,000 bushels of rye and barrey.

This year the receipts were 3,000,000 burnels of flour, 23,000,000 bushels of wheat, 95,000,000 bushels of corn, 22,000,000 bushels of oats, and 7,000,000 bushels of rye and barrey. The simpnents this year were 156,000,000 bushels, and last year 126,000,000.

The prospect for the winter and spring is the uniquiest nossion. In nearly every other commodity dealt in on 'Change there has been a marked increase in amount and in prices paid. Thus there were \$2,000,000 pounds of grass seed against 48,000,000 pounds in 1879. There were 188,000,000 pounds of flax seed against 118,000,000 peunds of butter against 54,000,000 pounds of butter against 54,000,000 pounds lisst year; and 68,000,000 pounds lisst year; and 68,000,000 pounds in trade there has been a considerable lisst year.

68:000,000 pounds of index arainst 34,000,000 pounds insityest.

In the provision trade there has been a considerable forward stride for the year ended November 1, 1880; 5,575,000 hogs were slaughtered here against 5,089,000 in 1870, and this in the face of a serious layor disturbance hasting through the better part of the packing season. The average daily capacity of the packing season. The average daily capacity of the packing season in 100,000 hogs. This business has all grown up since 1853, when the first hogs were slaughtered here, to be number of 22,000. The aggregate weight of this year's stilling was 1,100,000,000 pounds, and the value 862,000,000, an increase of \$20,000,000 over the value of the long cross of 1870. Seven million hogs, 1,354,000 cattle and 3,29,000 since) were received, and 860,000 cattle and 1,380,000 hogs were slipped.

FOUND DEAD IN THE STREET.

A policeman of the Tenth Precinct found the body of a man dressed like a vagrant lying on the side walk at Eldridge and Stanton-sis, last night. There was a bruise on the face and apparently a fracture of the skull. The police were inclined at first to behere that the man had been murdered, but a bo-was found who said he saw the man walk along the street much intexcated, and at length fail to the dewalk. The body was not recognized by any one

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1881.

Reprinted from The Weekly Tribune of Dec. 1. During the past year THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE reached the largest circulation it ever attained, with the single exception of a short period in the first Lincoln campaign. It is a larger circulation, and more widely distributed over the whole country than any ever enjoyed by any other newspaper in the United States. This fact may be taken as the verdict of the American People on The Tribune's political force, its fidelity to sound principles, and its

merits as a newspaper. For 1881, THE TERBUNE will try to deserve equally well of the public. What and how much it did for the success of General Garfield it is content to let earnest Republicans tell. It now hopes to give to his Administration a discriminating support as effective as its efforts for his election. THE TRIBUNE will labor for, and it confi-

dently expects the incoming Administration to promote, a free and fair suffrage, South approach to a "hall" that the new organization will tolerate. All other power is centred in the Assembly Home Industry, judicious liberality in Internal on business principles, on the theory of elevating, not of ignoring or degrading politics. Every citizen who helped to bring in this Administration, should watch its course. The events to be recorded in The Tribene for 1881 will therefore have a peculiar interest.

The year promises besides to show whether the South will still sacrifice everything to solidity; and whether the Democratic party, after twenty years of disloyalty and defeat, will dissolve or reform. Abroad it will show whether England can compose Ireland; whether the Republic in France, without the support of the leaders who established it, can stand alone; whether his views freely at that meeting. Among those who are the Turk can longer pollute Europe. In Science it premises such practical triumphs as the use of electricity for

gas, new modes of heating, and new forms of power in place of steam. In Literature and Art it offers the very flower of our Nineteenth Century development; in Religion, a concentration of force, and union of organizations on simpler creeds and better work. No intelligent man will be willing to live through the year without reading of these

things; and he will be wise to look for them in the journal which has long enjoyed the distinction of the largest circulation among the best people. This position THE THIBUNE secured and means to retain by becoming the medium of the best thought and the voice of the best conscience of the time; by keeping abreast of the highest progress, favoring the freest discussion, hearing all sides, appealing always to the best intelligence and the purest morality, and refusing to cater to the tastes of the vile, or the prejudices of the ignorant.

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That the reader may understand more per feetly the size of this great work, we have only to state that the pages and type are the same size as those of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary—the type having a beautiful, bold, clear face, making it more easily read even than that of the Dictionary. The stereotype plates upon which it is printed having been made by the photo-engraving process, it is necessarily an exact fac-simile of the English work, without the abridgment or variation of

a word or letter.

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ow rates: For \$6 the Concordance and one copy of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE five years, or five cop-For \$11 the Concordance and one copy of

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sixth is nearly through the press, and the rest will rapidly follow. It will be sent by mail or express at the subscriber's expense. The postage, if sent by mail, will be 21 cents per volume. In packages, by express, they can be had much cheaper.

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THE TRIBUNE's friends for this great premium, and as an additional incentive for them to send in their orders promptly, we make the following additional and Most Extraordinary Offer: With the first 2,000 orders received for THE LIBRARY OF UNI-VERSAL KNOWLEDGE we will send free, as a present from THE TRIBUNE, Micaulay's History of England,

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The reason we make this additional offer is that we want to get this great premium promptly before the people, knowing, as we do, that every volume of it sent out will be a first-class advertisement, and will set others to work to procure The Tabbune and the premium. In other words we promise to invest the cost of In other words, we propose to invest the cost of 6,000 volumes of Macaulay's History in bringing this great premium before the people.

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BE QUICK ABOUT IT. This extraordinary offer, we know, will attract wide attention, and induce lively competi-

tion. That's just what we want. Still, will take a little time to carry off all these 2,000 special prizes, so that no one need be afraid to compete for fear of standing no chance.

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A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People, in fifteen volumes: being an exact reprint mitting only the cuts, of the very latest (1879) edition of Chambers's Edinburgh Encyclopse in, together with four large type octavo volumes of from 700 to 900 pages each, and treating about 15,000 topics not found in the original work. These volumes are designed to meet the special wants of American readers, sup-plying the natural deficiences of the English work.

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WORCESTER'S GREAT UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY
THE TRIBUNE will be glad to send at the subscriber's expense for freight, or deliver in Newscriber's expense for freight, or deliver in New[Newscriber's Great Unabridged]
[Cernonia-ve. Tuesday, at 4 o'clock p.m.] The Tribune will be glad to send at the sub-scriber's expense for freight, or deliver in New-York City free, Worcester's Great Unabridged Quarto Illustrated Dictionary, bound in sheep, edition of 1879, the very latest and very best edition of that great work, to anyone remitting: \$10 for a single five-years' subscription in advance.

one-year subscriptions to THE WEEKLY; or. WEEKLI; or.

\$15 for a single five-years' subscription in advance, or five one-year subscriptions to THE SEMI-WEEKLY, or one year's subscription to THE DAILY, excluding Sanday Edition; or,

\$30 for a single three-years' subscription in advance to THE DAILY TRIBUNE, excluding Sunday Edition. For one dollar extra for postage the Dictionary

can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, while for short distances the express is much For further information about any of these pre-

miums, address THE TRIBUNE, NEW-YORK.

OBITUARY.

JOHN JOSEPH MECHI.

LONDON, Dec. 27 .- John J. Mechi, the agricul turist and razor strop maker, whose failure was ansounced on the 16th inst., is dead.

Mr. Mechi was the son of Giaccomo Mechi, of Bologna, who settled in England and obtained a post in the heusehold of George III., was born in May 22, 1802, and entered a mercantile house at the age of sixteen years. About 1827 he set and ap for himself as a cutier, and between 1830 and 1840 made a handsome fortune by the sale of the "Magic Razer Strop" which bears his name. He turned his attention then to English farming, and adopted a system of deep drain age by means of steam power on his farm of 170 acres at Tiptree Heath, in Sussex. The resuit was a complete triumph of agricultural science, renumerative to a high degree. He was appointed in 1856 to the Shrievalty of London, and was chosen an alderman the next year. He was a member of the Council of the Society of Arts, and a juror in the Department of Art and Science at the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1855. His published works include: "Letters or Agricultural Improvements," "Experience in Drain go 'and "How to Farm Profitably." suit was a complete triumph of agricultural science, re-

JOHN HITTSON. DENVER, Col., Dec. 26 .- John Hittson, one f the wealthiest and best known cattle men of the West, was killed yesterday at East Bijon, near Deer Trail, his home, by being thrown from a carriage. The horses attached to the carriage were running away.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

In its issue of yesterday The SUNDAY TRIBUNE ontained, among others, the following special fea-News in London.-The special cable dispatch to

The News in London.—The special cable disputed for THE TRIBUNE states that serious troubles may arise from the Soute African revolt; John Bright will not reply to the Ear. of Carnaryon; the funeral of "George Enot" will take place on Wednesday, and great solicitude is felt in London for Mr. Lowell's retention as British American.

leit in London for Mr. Lowell's retention as British Ambassador.

Eugland and the East.—A letter from Mr. G. W. Smalley on Sir Charles Dilke's reply to Lord Salisbury, regarding Eugland's foreign policy.

The French Academy.—The regular correspondent of The Tribuse gives an account of Eugene Labuche, and his address at his reception into the French Academy. Recollections of a Reader.—In this article Mr. Congdon writes of the Currostines of Medicine, from the days of Galen down to "our own good doctor."

Down the Dannie.—The journey from Linz to Belgrade, and the pleturesque scenes met with on the way. Plague Spots in the Cuv.—A giance at some of the places where disease is bred or fostered.

Studying Cast and Model.—A description of the art schools of this city.

Studying Cast and Model.—A description of the schools of this city.

Dr. Bruton's Sword Hilt.—A tale of English life.

Home Interests.

Letters from the People.

Knitting and Crochet.

An Ancedote of Gladstone.

Jackson and his Wife.

Religions Intelligence.

Se cuce for the People.

Gartoaldi's Englishman.

Rowland Hill's Youth.

Senator Ingalls on Garfield.

Goethe's Mother.

The French Detectives.

The French Detectives. Among leading articles of general news were the following:

following:

A Very Merry Christmas.—An account of the speuding
of the day in this city and vie nity, and at public and
cuaritable institutions and elsewhere.
Lessons of the Feast.—Reports of a number of Christmas sermons preached by prominent clergymen of this

Life in Washington. —The drift of positical and social flars during the holiday season in the National Capital. General Foreign News.
The Grain Crop of Kausas.
The Fire Record.

nd the Drama.

The news of the day was briefly expressed in the following summary:

following summary:

Foreign.—The London cable dispatch to The Tribusk states that the revolt in the Transvaal causes dissensions among the Laberals; the Government will have to attempt to out down the revolt; the speedy return of Lord Ripon from India is deemed inevitable; Mr. Bright will not reply to Lord Carnaryon's attack on aim; the funeral of the late "George Elot" is to take place on Wednesday at Kensal Green; it is desired that Minister Lowell shall be continued in office by the next Administration.

The terms in which the Beers declared the independence of the Transvaal Rounbie are announced.

M. Anderwert, the Swiss President-elect, consisted suicide in Berne Saturday evening.

Domestic.—A commission to consider the question of rank in the Navy is shortly to be appointed.

Crop reports from the West slaw that along the inne of the Kansas Pacific Kaliroad the winter wheat is in fine condition. — The agent of the

Territory. —— Snow has fallen beavily in Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia. — A railroad collision about twelve miles from Atlants, Ga., Saturday, caused the death of the engineer and fireman of the express train. —— There was a mutiny Saturday among the prisoners in the Columbus, Obio, jail.

City Ann. Suprement. Christmes was recommended.

5

Columbus, Ohio, jail.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Christmas was more generally and liberally observed than for the last few years; the churches were well attended despite the bad weather. —— A barkeeper at Rockaway Beach shot and killed a laborer. —— Further arrests were made in Brooklyn in connection with the forged checks.

Copies of the paper may still be obtained at the office of THE TRIBUNE or by mail. Price 5 cents.

A physician has just discovered that drinking cider causes rheumatism. Glorious! When coest makes a fellow have trouble in walking, of course it's rheumatism. Oh, what should we do without the good physician!—[Boston Fost.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED. FROM LONDON-BY STEAMSHIP CANADA.

Awdry, Miss M E Erimby, Joseph Bellids, Miss J

Hudson, James S and Jandry Drummond, H and family

FROM BREMEN-BY STEAMSHIP RHEIN.

Vin A. Husing J.

FROM BREMEN—BY STEAMSHIP ARRAYS

From From Brewighth, Miss A Husing, J D

Steiner, Mrs R Semmer, J Mayer, C

Friedmann, Miss P Harrang, J

Steinbach, Miss M

Keks, Miss L

Wodrafe, G

Kopmann, Capt J

Bahr, B A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR. - Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a cold may turn to con-umption, and then follows almost certain death. Better take a cold in time by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the well-known standard remedy for coughs,

colds, consumption, asthma, broughtts and all pulmonary compaints, and your cold will disappear, as well as all Oporto Grape Wine.

This wine, from Spect's Mt. Francet. Vineyards, is said by foreignests to rival the most choice sorts godized in the world. The most wealthy families of its and Mainton aves, who are every remained and account their choice of wines, as Special Port. Graps and the account of their choice of wines, as Special Port Graps and parties of preference to any other wines, especially for the New Year's table, for communical, and for the slicity consumptives.

Salestoon, 34 Walrenest, N. Y.

The New Post Office Elevators.

Atter five years of trouble, attended with frequent delays and accidents, the telescopic elevators originally put into the New York Post office at a cost of about \$40,000 have been removed and Oris tros & Co's Stansard Hydraulic Elevators have been substituted at a cost of less than \$20,000. The first of the new machines was started in the Broadway Parilion this morning and will run regularity hereafter.

The new Otts Elevators will lift \$500 counds at a speed of \$200 feet per minute, with a water pressure of \$22 pounds, while the nd machines required 300 pounds pressure to move the cars 55 feet per minute.

The cost of running the new machines will be about one-fourth that of the old ones, to say nothing of the saving in repairs.

BLACKWELL—On Friday, December 24, at the residence of his brother in taw, William Floyd Jones, South Cyster Bay, L. I., James Blackwell, aged 52 years, Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at 31 Luke's Church, Cinton ave. between Fullon and Atlantic aves, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Delember 28, 41, 130 s. m.

BRADLEE-On Sunday, December 26, of pneumonia, Pau B. Bradies.

Beaulies and friends are respectfully invited to attend the foneral services from his late residence, 293 Quincy-st., Broskiyu, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 5:30 p. m.

Interment at Perth Amboy.

Boston papers please copy.

CRUMP- At Montclair, N. J., December 96, of diphtheria, Sam el Barry connect son of Samuel and Anna Crump, aged 6 years and 1 month. Functal private, on Monday, December 27, at 12 o'clock.

FOOTE—On Sunday, December 26, Bessie, only child of John M. and Frank Poote.
Pur ral services at the residence of her parents, 115 beso ond-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock.
Interment private.

LANE-At Queens, L. I., on Saturday, December 25, Benjamin Lane, is the 43d year of his age. Funeral on Tuesday, at 10 clock n. m., at his late residence. Relatives and friends are invited.

MONTGOMERY—On Saturday, the 25th inst., of bronchitis, injunt son of Richard Malcolm and Alice S. Coe Montgomery, aged 7 weeks and 5 days. Agent's we'rs and a days.

SA HINE: -On December 24, at 111 East 19th.st. New York, of pneumonia, Theresa 8, infant daughter of William T and Theresa 8, sabine.

Foueral services at the house, Monday, 27th inst, at 10 a.m.

Political Notices.

To the Democrats of the City of New-York: The undersigned hereby unite in a casi for a public meeting of Demo crats, to be held at Cooper Institute on the 28th day of De cember, 1880, at 8 o'clock p. m., to promote the objects set forth in the address adopted at a meeting held at the Bruns-wick Hotel on the 15th inst.

To the declaration of political principles contained in that address we hereby subscribe.

didress we hereby subscribe.

The Democratic party believes in the preservation of the right of local self-government, and is opposed to the undus ce tralization of power.

It believes in hard money and free ships. It demands a thorough reform in the tariff laws and in the civil service.
To metre the success of these principles a reorganization of

tive necessity. The existing organizations do not possess the confidence of are excluded from any participation in its councils, and power

the Democratic party in the City of New-York is an impera-

is concontrated to the hands of a few leaders, who are able to perpetuate their control of the machine and produce endicas divisions and factions, by reason of whose strifes and conten-tions the principles and larger aims of the party are sacrificed to merely local ambitions and jealousies.

The weithre of the party demands a change in this regard which cannot be accomplished without its reorganization and complete reunion. Such reorganization should be made on a proad and liberal basis, and should have two principal jects:-First. To secure the participation of the Demogratic masses

in the primaries of the party.
Second—To secure from said primaries the fair and honest expression of the will of the majority. All Democrate are cordially invited to take part in the pro-

posed meeting. D. Willis James. Wilson G. Hunt. Frederick P. Olcott, John T. Agnew. Shepherd F. Enapp. Oswald Ottenderfer Lewis May, Robert B. Mintorn. Henry H. Anderson R. P. Flower. James W. Gerard, Nicholas F. Butenschon, Robert B. Roosevelt,

A. R. McDonough, Joseph H. Godwin, ir. E. Ellery Anderson, Franklin Edson. Isaac Newton. H. Blydenburg, Everett P. Wheeler,

William J. A. McGrath David L. Baser. Edward L. Parris, Henry Morrison Simon Sterne. Edward Patterson, George Ehret, William B. Beekman

John L. Sutherland,

James H. Skidmore,

Bernard Roeiker,

John G. Davis, John E. Devenn, Forest H. Parker. L. J. N. Stark. Christopher C. Baldwin; Wheeler H. Peckham, Joseph Larocque. Prederick B. Coulert. . Henry Duzro, Abraham Dowdney. Charles Gracio Townsend Cox, Hamilton Odel Cecil Campbell Hisgins. Frank Thompson. Cornellus Van Stantvoort, James E. Grabil James T. Kilbreth, George S. Lespinaise, Gilbert H. Rogers, Aignat T. Woodward, R. Henry Witthaus. Hamilton Cole, Antonio Rusines James R. Gibson, ir. and many others.

Special Nonces

Decrtost Farm.—SAUSAGES received daily and orders taken in the other products of this wed-known farm, by ACKER, MERIKALL & CONDIT, 6th ave, and 57th-sa., ELLINGHAUS N. & CO., NO. 1,272 Broadway, H. B. KRIK, No. 707 Broadway, S. H. WILLIAM SON, No. 36 Broadway. Diaries, 1881.-Expense Books, First-Class Stationery, basks, Leather Goods, &c. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 45 Henry A. Daniels, M. D., 144 Lexington ave., near 29th-st

Latexine cares Whooping Cough, Sore Throat and all lournes. Price, 50 cents Piles permanently cradicated within three weeks. No kette, ligature of causiic. Ali re tal discusses cured. Circulars sent containing references. D. HOYT, 21 West 24th st.

kette, ligature of causic Ali re tall discusses cored. Circulars sent commaning references. D. HOYT. 21 West 24th-st.

The foreign mails for the weekend are 4CU 3DAY, January 1, 1881, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 12 m., for Europe, or steamship Bethalia, will great a steamship Wisconsin. Via Uncentrowa; on WEDNESDAY, at 22 m., for Furope, or steamship Bethalia, via Queenslowa (correspondence for France must be specially and reserved; and at 12 m., for France function, the property of the comman of THURSDAY, at 11 a. m., for Europe, by steamship F Delineers, via Harver, on THURSDAY, at 11 a. m., for excellence, via Gueenslowa; on the Christian and Hambourg, and at 12 m. for Europe, by steamship E Delineers, via Queenslowa; on SafuRDAY, at 14 a. m., for secolated allevel, by steamship Ethiopa, via Gueenslow, on SafuRDAY, at 14 a. m., for secolated allevel, by steamship Ethiopa, via Gueenslow; and at 4 a. m., for Sebaha, direct, by steamship Zeeland, via Autwerp, and at 10 a. m. for Europe, by steamship Ethiopa, via Southampton and Bremen (correspondence Life for the Missions of the Correspondence for Germany miss be specially adversed; and it 0 at 1, for Gribany, via, by steamship Ethiopa, via Southampton and Bremen (correspondence Life for the Missions of the Missions of the Missions of the Correspondence of the form of the Windward Islands loave New Yirk December 25. The mains for the Windward Islands loave New Yirk December 31. The mains for the Windward Islands loave New York December 32. The mains for the Windward Islands loave New York December 33. The mains for the Windward Islands loave New York December 34. The mains for the Windward Islands loave New York December 35. The mains for the Windward Islands loave New York December 35. The mains for Hawaii and South Pacific teave New York December 35. The mains for the Windward Islands loave New York December 35. The mains for the Windward Islands loave New York December 35. The mains for Islands 14. The mails for Abstrala. At a. v., Caliman V.

wheat is in fine condition. —— The agent of the Oklahoma colonists is seeking at Washington to gain permission for their entrance into the Indian.

China san Japan leave on Francisco January 4. The mail for Australia, &c., cave San Francisco January 15.

[11] S. is 1.4.1. - S. i January 15.

Post Office, New York, December 23, 1880.